

The rejection is premised upon D'Alessio showing a fluorinated rubber composite. The examiner points to page 14, paragraphs 0147-0151. These paragraphs, however, are devoid of any mention of fluorinated rubber composite. Instead, these paragraphs refer to fluorination of "HDPE" and "LLDPE". "HDPE" is high density polyethylene. "LLDPE" is linear low density polyethylene.

Neither HDPE nor LLDPE are a rubber polymer. See the attached page 1014 from Hawley's Chemical Dictionary, Twelve Edition.

Hence, D'Alessio does not teach or suggest fluorinated rubber.

Because of this clear omission in D'Alessio, applicant will not address any further errors in the rejection. Applicant reserves the right to submit additional remarks.

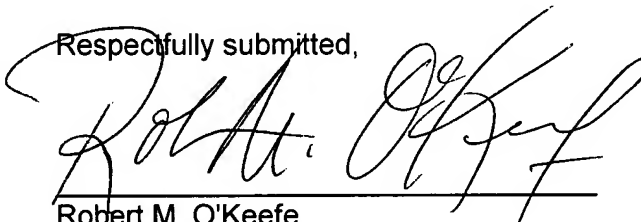
In view of the foregoing, the rejection of claims 1-28 is incorrect and should be withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that the claims are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and Notice of Allowance are courteously solicited.

Should any fees under 37 CRF 1.16-1.21 be required for any reason relating to the enclosed materials, the Commissioner is authorized to deduct such fees from Deposit Account No. 10-1205. The examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the phone number indicated below with any questions or comments, or to otherwise facilitate expeditious and compact prosecution of the application.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Robt M. O'Keefe', is written over a horizontal line.

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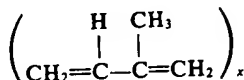
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ization of excess hydrochloric acid, the product is precipitated by the addition of ethanol.
 Use: Protective coverings for machinery, rainclothing, shower curtains, food packaging.

rubber latex. See latex

rubber, liquid. Any of several proprietary products consisting of high polymers in liquid form for use as coatings, adhesives, etc.

rubber, natural. (polyisoprene).
 CAS: 9006-04-6. $(C_5H_8)_n$.



(1) Crude (unvulcanized):

Properties: Chemically unsaturated, d 0.92; amorphous when unstretched, but has oriented crystalline structure on stretching; not stable to temperature changes (thermoplastic), readily oxidizable by mastication; soluble in acetone, carbon tetrachloride, and most organic solvents; refr index 1.52; dielectric constant 2.5. Processed by calenders and extruders; can be injection-molded with low sulfur and high accelerator. Cured by hot-molding or in open steam, at temperatures from 120 to 150°C after addition of 3% sulfur, 1% organic accelerator, 3% zinc oxide, plus fillers or reinforcing agents. The only factors of significance in vulcanization are the time of exposure to heat and the temperature used.

Derivation: From latex obtained from Hevea trees, coagulated with acetic or formic acid. Also made synthetically.

See "Coral," "Natsyn."

Occurrence: Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia.

Grade: Ribbed smoked sheets, pale (yellow) crepe, brown crepe.

Use: Cements, adhesives, electrical insulating tapes and cable wrapping. (2) Cured (vulcanized, i.e., sulfur cross-linkages):

Properties: High tensile strength; relatively low permanent set; insensitive to temperature changes; attacked by heat, atmospheric oxygen, ozone, hydrocarbons, and unsaturated fats and oils; insoluble in acetone; permeable to gases; supports combustion; abrasion resistance poor unless compounded with carbon black; dissipates vibration shock; high electrical resistivity.

Use: Vehicle tires, hose, conveyor belt covers, footwear, specialized mechanical products, drug sundries, foam rubber, electric insulation, etc.

Note: Gutta percha and balata have similar chemical composition (isomeric) but have very different properties and few commercial uses. Neither can be vulcanized.

See Appendix II for a history of the industry. See also latex, guayule.

rubber sponge. (foam rubber; cellular rubber).

A flexible foam produced by beating air into heat-sensitized latex, with subsequent vulcanization, or by incorporating ammonium carbonate or sodium bicarbonate into a strongly masticated and highly accelerated rubber mixture. As the temperature rises to the curing range, ammonia or carbon dioxide is released, forming uniform pores throughout the mixture just before the onset of vulcanization.

Use: Vibration damping pads and inserts, rug and carpet underlays, mattresses and upholstery, seat cushions.

rubber, synthetic. Any of a group of man-made elastomers that approximate one or more of the properties of natural rubber. Some of these are: sodium polysulfide ("Thiokol"), polychloroprene (neoprene), butadiene-styrene copolymers (SBR), acrylonitrilebutadiene copolymers (nitrile rubber), ethylenepropylene-diene (EPDM) rubbers, synthetic polyisoprene ("Coral," "Natsyn"), butyl rubber (copolymer of isobutylene and isoprene), polyacrylonitrile ("Hycar"), silicone (polysiloxane), epichlorohydrin, polyurethane ("Vulkollan").

The properties of these elastomers are widely different. All require vulcanization. In general, sulfur is used only for unsaturated polymers; peroxides, quinones, metallic oxides, or diisocyanates effect vulcanization with saturated types. Many are special-purpose rubbers, some can be used in tires when loaded with carbon black, others have high resistance to attack by heat and hydrocarbon oils and thus are superior to natural rubber for steam hose, gasoline and oil-loading hose. Most are available in latex form.

See specific type.

rubber, thermoplastic. Any of several block copolymers of propylene/EPDM or styrene/ethylene-butylene. Cross-linking results from crystallization of polypropylene or polystyrene segments. Because this is reversible on heating, the product is thermoplastic. Its chief use is in oil-resistant wire and cable insulation.

ruberythric acid. $C_{26}H_{28}O_{14}$. An alizarin glucoside.

rubidium. Rb. CAS: 7440-17-7. Metallic element of atomic number 37, group IA of the periodic table, aw 85.4678, valence = 1. One stable form, principal natural radioactive isotope is rubidium 87. It is the second most electropositive.

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